

the individual may agree upon, and to discharge such labor at will.

On the other hand, the labor unions claim that the right to discharge is a right which shall be employed, the hours in which to labor, and that no man shall labor for a firm or for a business without the consent of the union might be employed unless he join the proper union. And further, the claim is made that the right to discharge is a right to interfere in a man's or a firm's business by a system of picketing and boycotting, and that the right to discharge a firm into discharging nonunion help, and employing members of the union, or driving out of business, is a right to interfere.

These, then, are the lines dividing capital and labor, the employer and the employed, and the question arises, whether or not that the conflict is a bitter one? The bitterness is not lessened by the agitation of the laboring classes, and the laboring classes, sober-minded, thinking men will agree with me that there is need of a remedy that will adjust the rights of the laboring classes to this side or that, "you are right and we will see that you win the fight," but we will add that the remedy must be considered for the rights of both parties. Without claiming for my plan anything like perfection, I think that my plan will be able to accomplish the desired end, I make the following suggestion for a remedy:

That the State should be divided into courts in each State of the Union, the business of which shall be to hear and decide all cases arising between the laboring classes between employed and employers, and labor and capital. These courts to be composed of three members, one of whom shall be certified to the President by the labor unions of the State, and one by the employers of the State, and the third to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Such courts to be clothed with all the powers usually conferred upon courts of record, and to be clothed with the same powers in the same manner as the judgments and decrees of other courts are enforced. The courts to be clothed with the power to hear and decide all cases arising between employed and employers, a fair and correct statement shall be formulated and the same shall be enforced.

I shall not anticipate the many objections I know will be made to the plan here suggested. I should be glad to hear of them, if known, or conceded when made. I am aware, also, that there are eminent laboring men who would be in favor of such power under the Constitution as here suggested. In my judgment Congress has no right to interfere with this provision.

"Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and to secure the blessings of liberty to the people thereof along in the same section: 'To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.'

If I am asked to be a member of Congress, then I am sure the importance of the question warrants an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which will give the power to the laboring classes.

BUCKLEY